

The Wilmington Post

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WILMINGTON POST

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The Civil Rights Act.

For practical purposes the civil rights act of 1875 has ever been a dead letter. The few and isolated efforts made to enforce it by legal process have barely served to call attention to its existence. It can hardly be doubted that these efforts, and occasional demands by colored citizens under the authority of the law, have tended to irritate public feeling, to keep alive antagonism between the races, and to postpone that gradual obliteration of unreasonable race distinctions which the march of events demands. Thus the act, though sincerely intended to benefit the colored people, has really done them more harm than good. In quarters where public opinion supports no unjust discrimination against them, no such law was needed, and it could be of no real service. In quarters where old prejudices prevailed, and public opinion sustained unjust discriminations, the law has been practically ineffective to overcome those prejudices, but has often intensified them. The enforcement by law of a right to the "enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, conveyances on land and water, theatres and other places of public amusement" is in the nature of things impracticable. A man or woman cannot afford to get out with, and bear the cost of, every time a bed in a hotel, a ticket to a theatre, or a seat in a particular railroad car is refused. Least of all can a comparatively poor and feeble class of citizens afford the loss of time and money which would be involved by a general and persistent endeavor to enforce such rights by legal process. Hence it was from the first inevitable that, in local lines where public opinion was adverse to the purpose of the law, it would be commonly disregarded, and the occasional efforts to enforce it would fail to change the prevailing custom.

All this was pointed out, when the civil rights bill was pending, by some of the most earnest and true-hearted friends of the colored people. It is not needful now to recall the names of many who expressed this opinion in debate, in public journals, and in daily intercourse. They urged that it was not an act of true kindness to the colored people to take any step that would tend to keep alive unreasoning prejudice against them; that their free admission to the enjoyment of the facilities in question could only come through fading of such prejudice, and that positive law would be found ineffective for good where public sentiment was still antagonistic. The objection that the measure was not warranted by the constitution, because not in pursuance of the amendments upon which it was based, was also made in vain. It is to be noticed that a majority of the Republican votes against the measure, when it was passed by Gen. Butler in 1875, were cast by Republicans from the southern states. But it was made a serious charge against Speaker Blaine that he did not heartily favor the bill, and a vote against it by Representative Phelps of New Jersey caused his defeat at the next election by seventy. Yet no one could reasonably doubt that these men were true-hearted advocates of full justice to the colored people, as were many prominent Republicans who denied the wisdom or the constitutionality of the measure in the form presented.

Experience has shown that the measure has been ineffective for good, and that it has tended to keep alive prejudices of race at the south. Now the Supreme Court holds that the act was not warranted by the fourteenth amendment, because that amendment is prohibitory on the states only, and "the legislation authorized to be adopted by congress for enforcing that amendment is not direct legislation on the matters respecting which the states are prohibited from passing laws." From this opinion Justice Harlan dissents, and the grounds of his dissent are to be filed hereafter. But the court embraces, such Republicans as Chief Justice Waite and Justices Miller, Bradley, Woods, Matthews, Gray, and Blackford, who appear to have concurred in the decision. It will probably meet the approval of a very large majority of Republicans, not because they wish to see the colored people denied any part of their rights, but because they wish to see those rights enforced without controversy in every part of the land. Nothing can bring about that desirable result except an improvement of public sentiment—the decay and obliteration of a prejudice which denies privileges to a colored man merely because he is a colored man, regardless of his character or intelligence, his manners or worth—will not be retarded, but hastened, we fully believe, by the removal of an irritating law that cannot be enforced from the list of valid statutes.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

REPORT BY GOV. MURRAY, OF UTAH—CONGRESS DEFIED [AND ITS LAWS NULLIFIED—AID OF THE MILITARY INVOKED.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Gov. Murray, of Utah, has made a report to the Secretary of the Interior on the condition of affairs in that territory with reference to the "Mormon problem." He says: "I have endeavored to execute the laws of congress and of the territory with fidelity, mercy and with whatever ability I possessed. A combination to nullify the laws of congress has long existed in Utah. This conspiracy held open rebellion at one time, and continues at all times to evade and defeat the plain will of congress and the president and the adjudication of the supreme court."

He continues: "I am impelled to warn you, Mr. Secretary, and through you the country, of dangers that beset the country in this, another irrepressible conflict. * * * The history of all states demonstrates that times come when military aid is necessary to support the civil authority. I know of no reason that takes Utah out of the rule. The Utah militia, organized under the law and the proper proclamation of my predecessors, but purposely organized to be independent of federal authority, is not and cannot be made available. It therefore only remains for this territory that the military forces of the United States be made available, and I present, with the necessity, the recommendation that it be made lawful for soldiers of the United States to be used for the execution of processes out of the courts of the United States, in the hands of the United States marshal of Utah, and that their services, under proper restrictions, in case of riot, or insurrection, or domestic violence, and for the preservation of the peace, may more readily be made effective than under the present provision of law. I trust, however, such security of person and property as is right, and which every citizen may reasonably expect, will be granted to all alike here."

NO LAWFUL TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Proceeding, he says that although by the act of congress of 1850 the territory of Utah was formed, there has at no time since 1852 been a lawful territorial government in Utah. Section 7 of the organic act of 1850 provides that all township, district and county officers, not therein otherwise provided for, should be appointed or elected as the case might be, in such manner as should be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the territory of Utah. He cites the clause of this act: "The governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the legislative council appoint all officers," etc. As to the manner in which this provision has been carried out, he says: "Under this act of congress the counties of Utah were properly organized, but the legislature joined with Brigham Young, the governor of the territory, and in order to place the territory out of executive control and beyond federal influence, made provision for the appointment and election of officers in opposition to the expressed will of congress. While other territories, with like provisions of law for the selection of their officers, have carried out their governments in accordance with the law, Utah has persisted in maintaining its unlawful government in spite of the act of congress, the adjudication of the supreme court of the territory of Utah, and the late opinion of the commission under the law known as the Edmunds act."

He says that as governor he "nominated to the council persons for the different territorial offices, such officers to be confirmed in the manner designated by congress, their election in any other way, under the act of the legislative power of the territory, being nullification," and "the council declined to confirm or reject them, setting that the power given by congress had passed out of the hands of the governor by different territorial statutes, cited by them, and resolved that the complaint of his excellency the governor is groundless, and his nominations unnecessary, and that no action thereon is required."

LAW OF CONGRESS NULLIFIED.

Continuing, he says: "The failure to hold the August elections in 1882 under the Edmunds law, as only under its provisions it could be held, was provided for by an act of congress, known as the Hoar amendment. In obedience to its provisions, I appointed a number of persons to fill the vacancies occasioned by the failure to elect. Many of those appointed so appointed qualified, over various obstacles thrown in their way from one end of the territory to the other, and made legal demand for the offices to which they had been appointed. The unanimity and universality of refusal that followed

over the entire territory could only on this earth, perhaps, be seen in Utah. Many laws of congress have been nullified in Utah, and this law was defeated, and polygamists and worse held on and exercised the functions of office and to-day many so hold on who are not entitled, under the law, to cast a vote."

He says that it is not reasonable to suppose that the governor can execute the laws when he can only rely under the law upon those who combine to defeat it, and adds that congress must provide other agencies to enable the governor to faithfully execute the laws. With respect to the opinion that interference with Mormonism would be an interference with liberty of worship, he says that the foundation of the territory of Utah by the Mormons was an attempt to establish a religion.

He calls attention also to the violation of the act of 1862 which declared it unlawful for any corporation or association for religious, charitable or other purposes to acquire or hold real estate of greater value than \$50,000 within any county in any territory, by the Mormon Church, which according to the latest census possessed property within one county to the amount of \$2,500,000.

He says he also finds that, notwithstanding the law of 1852 forbidding bigamy, it continues to be openly taught and practiced, and that the Legislature of the Territory created by Congress not only joins, but leads in the successful nullification of this law. He says that, independent of every act of congress relating to the Territory of Utah, an ecclesiastical government exists there to-day and has existed there for thirty years, intended to meet all the requirements as to temporal affairs of men of that Territory. As a remedy for this condition of affairs he asks that if the Legislature elected under the Edmunds law fail to put an end to the evils, congress shall repeal that section of the organic act establishing such a body, and assume control in the government of the Territory. He suggests that in place of the Legislature a legislative council of three or five, or if necessary of thirteen or more, shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the senate, to provide laws for the Territory.

The Facts About Ohio.

The Democratic papers in their natural exultation, got Judge Hoady's plurality at one time nearly up to 15,000. Mr. Newman, the Democratic Secretary of state, upon a careful estimate makes it 9,893. This is a difference with a distinction. Mr. Newman's own plurality last year was 19,116. The Democrats polled doubtless the largest vote they have ever had, and yet they lost almost exactly one-half of last year's plurality. If this is a great Democratic gain, the Republicans will be satisfied with a repetition of it next year on a large scale.

From another point of view, the Democratic victory in Ohio grows smaller to the eye. Last year Mr. Newman had not only the plurality stated, but a clear majority over Republican, Greenback and Prohibition candidates combined of 1,559 votes. Judge Hoady must be about 10,000 votes short of a majority. As compared with the pluralities on Congressmen last year, the showing is still poorer. The Democrats elected thirteen members of the House by pluralities aggregating 33,297, while the Republicans elected eight by pluralities aggregating 12,873, making the total Democratic plurality 20,424. On this showing the Democrats have lost more than one-half of last year's plurality.

They have lost all this ground in spite of the fact that they had a combination of advantages in this campaign which they are not likely to have next year. They had not only a very rich candidate and an abundance of funds; but every grog shop keeper was their ardent worker, while every active Prohibitionist was their ally, whether he would admit it to himself or not. One class of voters wanted to kick the Republican party for having touched the temperance question at all. Another class wanted to kick it for not having gone much further than it did. It suffered on both sides by having to do its duty without going to extremes. Then, late in the campaign, the Prohibition Amendment: forewent support on the state, wiping out all the calculations of the politicians. This situation will not be repeated in a Presidential year. Even extreme Prohibitionists feel that, in a Presidential election, the temperance question is not a practical one. In a state election, where the regulation of the liquor traffic by the state is an issue, it does happen that some thousands of them are led, as they were in Ohio, into voting so as to aid the party of Free Ram instead of that party which has done more than all others for temperance. But even among these the wiser feel that their views of the relations of the state to the liquor traffic cannot, without absurdity, affect their votes upon the administration of the National finances, etc. The fluctuations of the Prohibition vote in Ohio show this. In 1871 it was 4,084; in 1872, the Presidential year, it dropped to 2,045. In 1873 it was 2,355; in 1875, 1,628. In 1879, 4,145; in 1880, 2,616. Thus in every Presidential year, while the great parties increased their votes largely, the Prohibition vote dropped from \$5 to \$0 per cent. The Prohibition vote during the election of last year was much larger, and the leaders claim that they will make a still greater demonstration next year. But the voters will be wiser, and we venture to predict that the Prohibition vote will drop, as it has always done before. The figures plainly show that it had not been for the unexpected growth of this disturbing element in the later campaign, the Democrats would have been defeated by a majority which would have sent them into the Presidential battle disheartened and ready to be routed.

Southern Republicanism.

The course advocated by the *Courier* for the recognition of southern Republicanism at the hands of the north, has called forth numerous letters of satisfaction from the south. One of the latest is from a business man of Fayetteville, North Carolina. After speaking of Col. Canaday in the highest terms for ability, energy and efficiency, calling him their *Thurston* and *Wood* and *Greely* combined, the writer says: Republicanism at the south has never been badly treated. Our native Republicans are ostracized and hated by the bourgeois at home, and strange as it may seem, they are ignored or treated in a "no good-out-of-Nazareth" sort of way by the Republican leaders, north. It is a wonder that all traces of Republicanism among good white men at the south have not before now been thoroughly obliterated. Late as it is, we who have stood firmly by our flag under all these adverse circumstances, note with much rejoicing these new signs in the Northern firmament. We thank our friends north that they at last seem disposed to take us by the hands and reward our men of merit. The election of Mr. Canaday to the position of sergeant-at-arms of the senate would be of incalculable good and make up the young men of our state do better for the only progressive and liberal party in the country.—*Eden* (N. Y.) *Courier*.

A Boston man has invented a process by which he kills the stray dogs of the corporation at the rate of one each minute and a half. He doesn't reveal the entire process, but remarks that "death results from a differentiation of hydrocephalic conglomeration of the nervous centers." It is not surprising that the process is a success.

City Items.

Mr. Edward Magarile, late captain of the street force, is very sick.

Cumberland county has her fair at Fayetteville on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of November.

The Jewish Feast of the Tabernacles commenced on Monday evening and lasts for seven days.

The Norwegian barque *Ellisli*, which cleared on Wednesday, took 4,000 barrels of rosin, valued at \$4,974.

Rev. Dr. Pritchard expects to spend two Sundays with his new charge here before going to the State convention at Edenton.

Dr. J. T. Schonwald is to open a new drug store in the store corner of Market and Front streets, recently occupied by E. J. Moore & Co.

Dr. T. B. Carr and wife, who have been spending several weeks with a brother in Michigan, have returned home much improved in health.

Mr. J. B. Craig, who has been suffering for a year or two past from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, had a return of the malady a few days ago, and has been very low.

The Independent Order of Rechabites are said to be in a flourishing condition. Harmony Tent No. 139 have just changed their location to the hall over Capt. J. L. Boatwright's store.

Capt. E. T. Williams and bride sailed in the schooner *May E. Fennick* for New York on Monday. The captain was married a few evenings since to Miss Louisa Moore, a step-daughter of Mr. Robt. Scarborough.

The State Fair commenced at Raleigh on Tuesday. The attendance is said to be large, but we hear of very few going from this section. The people down this way, as a general thing, seem to have lost all interest in such matters. Mayor Hall has been present.

Mr. J. S. Allen, of Raleigh, who is superintending the erection of the new court house at Bergaw, Pender county, delivered very interesting address before the Sunday school of the Masonboro Baptist church on Sunday last, which was followed by a sermon from Rev. W. M. Kennedy, the pastor in charge. There was a large attendance.

The Eastern Baptist Association, which met in Pender county on Wednesday of last week, was largely attended. Rev. W. M. Kennedy preached the introductory sermon, and Rev. J. L. Stewart was elected moderator. The next meeting is to be held at Polkville, Jones county. Rev. T. A. Reid, of Beaufort, and Rev. Thos. Whitfield, of Goldsboro, occupied the preacher's stand. A number of Baptists from this city were present.

A pet pig belonging to Mr. R. Pallen of Pender, followed him fifteen miles to the place of meeting of the Eastern Baptist Association last week. He shut him up twice on the way to await his return, but piggy was determined to go to preaching that time and broke out of the pen on both occasions.

There were no services at the First Baptist Church on Sunday last, and none at the Second Presbyterian in the morning, but Rev. Mr. Peschau, of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, filled the pulpit at night, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Payne, who was recently married to Miss Cora Murphy, of Clinton, being on his wedding tour.

An old resident of Masonboro Sound, by the name of Basley, had his house broken open and robbed on Sunday night last, while the family were at church, of about \$75 in currency. The thief entered by prizing open a window. No other articles were disturbed, and not the slightest clue has been obtained to the burglar.

The British Steamship *Lykus*, Capt. Philliskirk, cleared for Liverpool, England, on Tuesday last, with a cargo of 3,650 bales of cotton, weighing 1,715,525 pounds and valued at \$174,552. Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Co., were the shippers. This is the second British Steamship that has cleared from this port with cotton during the present season, and another is now loading.

A young man who registered at the Commercial Hotel as F. H. Cornell, of New York, was arrested Monday afternoon and carried before Justice J. C. Hill on the charge of stealing a watch. From Richard Hunter, colored, here he gave the name of F. H. Harris. When arrested he made a desperate effort to escape, but failed. The magistrate required him to give bond in \$100 for his appearance at the next Criminal Court, failing in which he was assigned to quarters in the Murray House.

Chamber of Commerce.

At the annual meeting of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the rooms of the Produce Exchange on Tuesday morning last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—A. H. VanBokkelen.
1st Vice-President—E. Peschau.
2nd Vice-President—D. MacRae.
Executive Council—R. E. Heide, J. H. McQueen, Geo. Harris, J. H. Chadbourn, Wm. Calder, and Roger Moore, President of Produce Exchange, ex officio.

The bodies of the persons drowned on Monday of last week, while crossing the Cape Fear River, opposite the lower part of this city, have all been recovered, that of Jennie Lespiere, aged 16, having been found a short distance below the "drum tree," those of Charles Simmons and Mary Elias Harrington near where the accident happened. No inquiries were held by Coroner Jacobs, who deemed such a proceeding unnecessary. The remains of Jennie Lespiere were interred in Oak Grove (or paupers) Cemetery, and those of the other two in Pine Forest.

County Property.

A joint meeting of the Board of Magistrates and the Board of County Commissioners of New Hanover county was held on Monday morning last, Justice W. W. Harris presiding. The object of the meeting was to recover possession of the Fair grounds property near this city, which was donated to the Cape Fear Agricultural Association in fee simple and is now desired by the county in order to preserve its right of way. A letter was read from Mr. F. W. Kerchner, who now holds the property, offering to dispose of it at \$15 per acre, or \$1,000 as a whole, and it was moved and carried that the purchase be made at \$1,000.

Murder in Brunswick.

On Saturday night last, near Valentine Smith's store, in Waccamaw Township, Brunswick county, two white men named Asa Smith and John Wm. Smith got into a quarrel about some matter, during which Smith was seen to draw a knife. At this juncture one Wm. Andrews, who witnessed the encounter, attempted to separate them, when Smith ordered him out of the way, with the warning that he would kill him if he interfered. Smith then commenced the assault upon Hill, who was badly cut in the hip and entirely across the abdomen, the wounds proving fatal in a few minutes. The murderer fled and up to last accounts no tidings had been received of him. Deceased was a young man, about 26 or 27 years of age, and had no family. Smith the alleged murderer, has a wife and children. Both men, who were drinking at the time, have had reputations in the community.

LOCAL SHORTS.

Mr. F. M. Foy, of Scott's Hill, Pender county, raises fine stock.

The Baptist State Convention meets at Edenton on the 7th of November.

On one day during the past week there was received at this port 2,161 bales of cotton.

Rev. Oscar Miller baptized 34 persons at Castle Hayne recently, and 9 at Rocky Point.

Mr. A. P. Yopp, a machinist of this city, has accepted a situation in Water Valley, Mississippi.

Newspaper thieves are getting plentiful about town. Some effort should be made to reduce the number.

Messrs. Empe, Syron & Co., of this place, are about to open a store in Goldsboro, on the 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents counter plan.

Mr. R. K. Bryan, formerly of the Fayetteville *Examiner* but now of the *Hickory Press*, has been here on a visit during the past week.

The Norwegian Barque Ganger Rolf which cleared for New Castle-on-Tyne on Monday, takes out 2,780 barrels of rosin, valued at \$4,200.

The British Steamer *Carvis Bay* brought here from Liverpool a handsome English fox hound, which has been quite a curiosity.

The direct trade of our port is having a boom. Thus far this season three large British steamers have been here after cargoes of cotton.

The lighter *Washington*, sunk on the west side of the river during the late storm, has been raised. She belongs to Messrs. Geo. Harris & Co.

The Schr. John Shary, Capt. Clark, from Charleston for Philadelphia, with a load of phosphates put in at Smithville Tuesday, looking badly.

The eclipse which was advertised to come off on Monday night last was itself eclipsed by the clouds which very inopportunely overspread the sky.

An effort is to be made to secure an appropriation from the next Congress to improve the navigation of Black River, and to that end petitions will be numerously signed.

The sum \$68.30 was raised here towards the fund for bringing to Raleigh the remains of the North Carolina Confederate dead from the National Cemetery at Arlington.

Postmaster Brink states that the Postoffice Department at Washington has as yet made no provision to redeem outstanding 3 cent stamps and stamped envelopes, but will do so.

The Schr. Robert H. Parker, Capt. Steelman, arrived here from Perth Amboy, N. J., on Saturday last, with 500 tons of steel rails for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad.

The steam-tug *Harold*, Capt. Crawford, arrived here on Monday to be used by Messrs. Ross & Lara, contractors for furnishing stone and brush for filling up "Corneake Inlet."

Mr. Geo. W. Crapon, an aged citizen of Smithville and father of Mr. Geo. M. Crapon, of this city, died on Sunday last, in the 85th year of his age. He was greatly respected by all who knew him.

No city or town in the United States can boast of a more peaceable and law abiding population than Wilmington. Mayor Hall only has an occasional case before him, and then only for offences of a trifling nature usually.

The sermon of Rev. F. H. Wood, addressed particularly to young men, which was delivered at the Front Street Methodist Church on Sunday night last, has been much commented upon on account of the boldness of its utterances.

Maj. C. M. Stedman arrived home from his European trip on Saturday night. He has been absent about four months, during which he visited most of the principal cities of interest in the Old World, and returns in excellent health.

Mr. William Westcott had a potato on exhibition at Messrs. Holmes & Watters' store, a few days ago, a sweet potato shaped almost exactly like a duck, the head and neck being a perfect representation. It was raised by Mr. John Odum.

The British Steamship *Woodside*, which cleared from this port a few days ago, took out 5,030 bales of cotton, valued at \$242,305, or nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. It was the largest cargo ever shipped from here, and all went from one house—that of D. R. Marchesson & Co.

A private letter has been received from Rev. Dr. Taylor, formerly of the First Baptist Church of this city, dated Oct. 1st, at which time he was in Venice, having already visited Rome, Florence and other points of interest. He will return to Rome, where his brother, Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Taylor, is stationed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. G. VOSS.

I HAVE MOVED MY BOOT AND SHOE MAKING and REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT on Princess between Front and Second streets, where I shall be glad to see my old friends.

J. G. VOSS.

WANTED, Agents for "Life and Times" of Frederick Douglass, written by himself. Octava "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in thrilling and romantic interest. Fully illustrated. Extra terms to Southern Agents. oct 5-4t. PARK PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

Farm for Sale.

HAVE A FARM CONTAINING THREE hundred and ten acres, about one hundred miles from the city. The soil is cultivation, three miles from Edenton on Fishing Creek. It has a very good dwelling, with four rooms, and kitchen, three good ionic houses and barns, all new, and a good well of water. Healthy location. Small orchard of young apple and peach trees and a few grape vines. Price \$2500. Address JULIUS CUTCHINS, Edenton, N. C.

A Brilliant Scheme.

DISMAL SWAMP LOTTERY CO. OF Norfolk, Virginia.

The franchise of this enterprise is based upon the charter granted by the Legislature of the State to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and its legality has been fully tested before the Court. The object in view is the "improvement and extension" of the Canal, and that full opportunity may be given for the purchase of the tickets, of which there are only

25,000 WITH 356 PRIZES.

The Drawing has been fixed for the

22d of November, 1883,

at which time, WITHOUT POSTPONEMENT, it will be made in the city of Norfolk, before the public, and under the supervision of a committee of reliable citizens, and to like manner each succeeding month.

Tickets bearing date September 20th hold good for the drawing of 22d November.

Capital Prize \$5,000.

1 Prize of \$5,000 is \$5,000
1 do 1,500 is 1,500
1 do 1,000 is 1,000
1 do 500 is 500
1 do 200 is 200
1 do 100 is 100
1 do 50 is 50
1 do 25 is 25
1 do 10 is 10
1 do 5 is 5
100 do 5 are 500

ATTRACTION PRIZES.

2 of \$500 is \$1,000
2 of \$250 is \$500
2 of \$100 is \$200
2 of \$50 is \$100
2 of \$25 is \$50
2 of \$10 is \$20
2 of \$5 is \$10
356 Prizes, Distributing \$12,000

Tickets only \$1.00.

Plan of Lottery similar to that of Louisiana Company.

J. B. HORNBACH, Manager.

Application for club rates, or for information upon any other business, should be plainly written, giving State, county and town of writer.

Remittances should be sent by Express rather than by P. O. money orders or registered letters.

Express charges upon \$5 and larger sums will be paid by the company.

Address plainly, J. B. HORNBACH, Norfolk, Va.

Agents for the sale of Tickets required throughout the state. Address applications as above. sept 14-ly

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER CO. SUPERIOR COURT.

BEFORE CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

BROOK G. EMPE, Plaintiff,

Mary Holmes, Edward R. Dudley, R. H. Colson and wife Nellie R. Colson, and others, Defendants.

IT being made to appear to my satisfaction that Edward R. Dudley and R. H. Colson and wife Nellie R. Colson are non-residents of this State, and cannot, after due diligence, be found in this State, and that they are proper parties to this action, and have an interest in property in this State: Now those are to command the said

State: Now those are to command the said Edward R. Dudley and R. H. Colson and wife Nellie R. Colson to appear at my office, in the city of Wilmington, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and answer or demur to the complaint, or judgment will be rendered against them according to the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 13th day of September, A. D. 1883. R. V. VANCE, Clerk.

Clerk Superior Court New Hanover Co. sept 14-ly

GET YOUR

MONEY'S WORTH!

DON'T TAKE ANY ONE'S WORD.

COME AND ENQUIRE

MY PRICES.

LOWEST IN THE CITY.

SAMUEL G. HALL.

Job Printer.

22 PRINCESS STREET.

Less Than Cost.

WE ARE OFFERING LOTS OF Ladies and Misses

SERGES.

BUTTON BOOES,

AND RALS.

at less than Cost to clear out. Goods are worth in value from \$2.50 to \$5.00 and we are selling them at \$1.00 and \$1.25, and \$1.50. Come and get a peek at them, or the opportunity will be gone.

GEO. R. FRENCH & SONS.

17 13-ly.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. F. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1883

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF JUDGE MERRIMON'S APPOINTMENT.

In the "good old days before the war" a shrewd strategist of negro mothers, when their offspring lapsed into delinquencies, was to themselves administer castigation, amid the most explosive demonstrations of suffering, real or feigned, on the part of the juvenile Africans. Quite likely such chastisement was accepted by the master as a full and satisfactory atonement, though it may well be doubted if the youthful sufferer gained at all in the number and severity of his stripes. This artful device of the old time negroes has been recalled to our memory by the comments of the Democratic press on the action of Gov. Jarvis in filling the late vacancy on the Supreme Bench. Thinking that, like David, he would probably prefer that, they should smite him friendly, they have coddled him with a hearty good will, apparently, and without any perceptible care that their precious balms should not break his head. They now disclose the mortifying fact that the appointment which the administration organ, without any dissent, announced that both Jarvis and Robinson had, by a singular coincidence, from the very first, designed for Merrimon, was offered to Judge Schenck, the paid attorney of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, by Gov. Jarvis, the besom friend and special car companion of Major Andrews, before the friends of Judge Merrimon had even dreamt of such a chance of shaking hands across the bloody chasm. No wonder it has been said by one recalling Manning's similar experience, that the governor must always coquet with potential nominees before making his appointment. Well, well! Perhaps sincerity and truth-telling, like most other things, comes by experience, and even a governor cannot hope for perfection without long practice.

JUDGE FOWLE.

Great and grievous to bourbon "optics keen" have been the transgressions of Judge Fowle for some time in the past. Indeed, his political life began in an heretical connection with the old Whig party. Out of this naturally grew a most disloyal love of the Union, which refused to find in the constitution a league with hell and a covenant with death. Secession, with its promises of a southern oligarchy, had no charms for him, but when revolutionary and ambitious spirits among us had made it an accomplished fact, he cast his fortunes with his native south. The war being ended, and the work of restoring the Union entered upon, almost as a matter of course he was elevated to a high position in the rehabilitated state. When political controversies once more began to agitate the people Judge Fowle retired from the bench, and to the surprise of those who were accustomed to see in him but the calm reserve of the judicial character, he inflicted upon aspiring rivals the outrage of developing a consummate orator. The people shouted, laughed, wept and shouted again at this magician of the forum waved over them the enchanted wand of his eloquence. From that time the little Cassiuses of the bourbon party, who never could be at Jarvis' ease while others were above them in the state, began to meditate and plot his downfall. "Twere but to repeat what is everywhere known, to relate how the love of the people and the malice of the ring masters grew side by side until the culmination in 1880, when the bosses rose in their might, and using the people's property to defeat their will, hauled their emissaries on free passes over the state's railroads, and taught the presumptuous "masses" how sadly they were mistaken in supposing themselves the real rulers of the country. Now it is said that Judge Fowle has ever since that event been resentful and disaffected; that he gave his successful rival a lukewarm support, and contributed nothing to his election. That he publicly submitted to the fraud which triumphed over him will never be forgotten by those who heard his speech on that memorable evening in June, 1880, when every Jarvisite blushed and hung his head, or ought to have done so, in contrasting their nominee with the great man they had defeated. To do more would have been to stultify himself and become a partisan criminal to the fraud which had overthrown him. Doubtless it is equivalent to party treason, as defined by the bourbon press, to refuse due submission to the Jarvis rule—our little Osear being the state Democracy as truly as the Great Monarch was the state; but the grand body of independent and self-respecting people will be slow to accept this definition. The next overt act of treason is refusing to be catechized at the whim of a few newspaper lordlings who assume to call up before the bar of public opinion, there to sit and probe his orthodoxy, a private citizen quietly pursuing the avocations of his daily life. Then we hear of his formenting the Stewart Ellison controversy. To this it is a sufficient answer to demand the proof, but we pause to remark the audacity of charging to Judge Fowle or any other lawyer the formenting of litigation which never would have had a beginning but for the outrage of a bourbon clique who put into profitable practice the plan.

"The good old rule, the simple plan, That they should take who have the power, And they should keep who can." Lastly, Judge Fowle almost makes a confession of his iniquity and apostasy in the bold and shameless act of answering with civility a letter of the Post requesting his opinion as to who should elect a member of congress in the place of Mr. Poole, deceased. Now, to give a legal opinion cannot be disloyal to the Jarvis dynasty, but if that opinion should conflict with party machinations, the evil is more apparent. And that opinion is first communicated to a "radical" paper, certainly it would never have first appeared in a bourbon sheet, for the conspirators against the voters of Bertie dreaded the opinions of able lawyers as the devil dreads holy water. The opinion appeared in a Republican paper because that paper asked for it. It was not volunteered, and there was no choice as to what class of journals it should appear in, as the Democrats did not dare to ask it. And so because Judge Fowle was not active in helping his rival to the points of a fraud; because he refuses to leave his private business to be publicly examined as to his politics; because he has some Republican clients, and because he gives a legal opinion when asked by a Republican journal, he is "disaffected and about to bolt." This is too shallow. The simplest fact is that the big-little sing-masters dread this colossal figure which dwarfs them so, and they are resolved to "pick a quarrel" somehow, and drive him from their ranks, if possible.

THE WHEREFORE OF THE OHIO DEFEAT.

We feel constrained to confess that the result of the late Ohio election was contrary to all our anticipations. Though we could not fail to recognize the serious character of the disadvantages under which the Republican party labored, yet we could but hope in view of the actual importance of the tariff question, that it would, as it deserved to do, overshadow every other issue. Probably, the wish was parent to the thought, for after our recent experience in North Carolina we ought to have understood that nothing else could provoke so fierce and implacable an opposition as legislation restrictive of personal freedom of action, and tending to enforce a moral code which substitutes the conscience of accidental and temporary law-givers for that of the individuals subject thereto. To speak plainly and concisely, it might as well be understood that the party in this country which shoulders prohibition, in any form, will, sooner or later, have to bear along the Old Man of the Mountains, whose weight will become intolerably burdensome before it is shaken off. Sumptuary laws and such as depart from the domain of legitimate legislation in a vain effort to settle questions of conscience and moral right are distasteful to any free people, especially so to the citizens of a great and free republic, and still more especially to the states which are peopled by those who left their homes across the ocean to enjoy individual freedom at the price of expatriation. Even under the arbitrary rule of European governments freedom in drink and diet is left to the people, and no wonder they are intolerant of restrictions here unknown even at home. Those who cannot dispense with the foreign, and especially the German vote, had as well now as at any time make their choice between a vain and quixotic espousal of the hopeless cause of prohibition, and the control of the Federal Government. If the people rule in this country, then their voice ought to be potential in Ohio and wherever else they have spoken on this question, and there is no dereliction of principle, but rather allegiance to it, in advancing the popular will on this subject. We should be diffident as to expressing our views on a matter which ought to be best understood by the chief and responsible actors, but when the far-sighted and sagacious Sherman is our authority, as he is in this instance, we feel impregnably founded on the basis, justice supported by policy and a sense of the real needs of the country.

The Machine party is evidently alarmed: Its claqueurs are making every shift and offering every inducement, possible, to the weak and weary, the worn and wavering of the fraudulent Democracy, to stay just a little while longer, to help bear up the sinking fortunes of the great unwashed, and give courage to the tricksters and time-servers, the place hunters and political tramps. Every fellow who has the brain to mount a stump in front of a crowd and the gift of gab to chatter like a monkey, and the ignorance of the situation to cry nigger nigger and howl for the color line in white crowds and against it black ones, however destitute of ideas or sense, is promised the nomination for Governor or congressman.

Lord Colbridge's salary as Chief Justice is \$40,000 a year.

(From the Sentinel.)

To the Laboring Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28, '83. MR. EDITOR:—Allow me space in your paper to say a few words to the laboring men of North Carolina, regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Looking to the future and to the interest of the poor class of people, I see no other way but for us to pull together and with one pull altogether, the poor men can control this government. With this fact staring in the face, and the year 1884, we can turn the political tide in the state by coming to the front in full force and break down the few men who now control. All we want is fair play at the ballot box and a fair count of the ballots after they are cast.

The time has come when bosses, rings and cliques must stop and let the voice of the people be heard. This is one of the questions that is bringing about the liberal movement in our state to-day. Too much boss-rule and rings and cliques in any party will soon send it to destruction, because the people will not stand and allow any set of men to control them, let them be republicans or democrats, north or south.

Let me say to the laboring class of the people, regardless of color or party, let us come together and join hands with the liberal party, to bring about political and equal rights to all alike before the law, and that will give us the right to vote for all our local officers, justices of the peace, county commissioners and school committeemen.

We should stand together and vote for the party and best men who will always give our children the best advantage of the school facilities, and educate the poor children of the state, who are now playing about the streets on account of the party now in power neglecting to appropriate funds enough to school them. Let us look forward to the day when every public school door will be open to every child in the state.

Every citizen pays his taxes, a part of which go to pay for public schools. You find that all the laws that were enacted by the legislature affect the poor laboring man. Take for instance the public road working and see who work them and who it is that suffer by it. To prove this, go on the road the day of working; there you see the poor man, both white and colored, and when either class fail to work the road, he is indicted before a justice's court, and in most cases is fined two dollars and costs.

Now, Mr. Editor, if we poor men could have the opportunity to pay public road taxes, we would be ready at any time. In the last legislature there was introduced by the Republican bill after bill in relation to the public roads, but every time a question would come up that would benefit the laboring classes, it was tabled or voted down by the majority side of the house. So the interest of the laboring man rests with himself—he has the power to put bad men out and good men in, to better his condition and that of his children. The position party will be the party for them, and by pulling together as one, the victory will be ours. Look at the late election. Judge Bennett only beat the Hon. O. H. Dockery a little over four hundred and odd votes. This will show where the laboring men are drifting. They are learning to think for themselves. With a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, we will win a victory in 1884.

All we want is the same rights in common with all other people, as far as we are able and have the money to pay our way. We do not want social equality or wish to force ourselves where we are not wanted.

Now, Mr. Editor, a few words to the colored people, let us say to the white men that we, as native born citizens of the same country are here to stay, and all we ask is a fair chance in the race of life and to be dealt with equally before the law, and we will live together as one man. Whatever will be their interest shall be our interest. Let the white men throw away their prejudices and let the colored men throw away theirs. I don't pretend to say that all white men are prejudiced (for some of them are the best friends we have) but a majority of them are prejudiced against us. All should turn their eyes to business and join hands in building up the state that peace and prosperity may come to every home. Let me say to the laboring classes that they are the bone and sinew of the country. Look at the magnificent and stately mansions of our country that stand as monuments to the mechanical skill of the laboring men, which would be appreciated by the wealthy, and should command the respect of the capitalists. When the laboring men make up their minds to stand together they can rule any party, and the day they do the better it will be for them, and they will control capital and not capital control them. The best of all let us buy land and become owners of the soil and strive to educate our children, that they may become good and useful citizens. The Sentinel is highly thoughtful of here, and I wish it much success. Yours, etc.,

JOHN GREEN.

Moonshower Methods.

A North Carolina correspondent tells how the moonshowers sell illicit whisky: "On the roadside a big horn is hung to a tree. You blow a blast, and a girl steps out and tells you to put your hand into her pocket. You comply. You drop some money in the pocket, and take out your bottle and get. Flirting is at your peril; for a six-foot moonshower is in plain black range with his hand on the trigger of his persimmon."

The Pease Lumber Company, of New Jersey, recently purchased of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company 5,000 acres of finely timbered land, situated in Saline county, Arkansas.

An Illustration.

In 1880 the value of cotton goods manufactured in the United States was two hundred and thirty-six millions, including estimated amount of cotton in mixed textiles. Of this amount only \$11,000,000 was exported, leaving \$225,000,000 for home consumption. If we had a tariff for revenue only it would be not enough to make it profitable to import all the supply for the American market. Our cotton imports for 1880 were but \$25,000,000. If they could have been \$250,000,000, at a very small duty of course, the revenue therefrom would have been much greater than it was. With a tariff on cotton, levied expressly and only for revenue, and with a view to exhaust the revenue producing power of that commodity, it would be for the interest of the government to have imports of ten yards for one, if it could do so, by charging as duty one cent where it now charges five. Thus it would receive twice as much revenue as now, paid on ten times as large an amount of imports. Low duties would make foreign cotton so cheap that none would be manufactured in the United States to compete with it. And so the same principle would work in regard to all foreign manufactures. And the free trade Democracy ask the farmers to believe that it would benefit them to have the factory operatives turn farm hands, and thus increase competition with them while destroying the home market. The prohibitionists won't vote for that next year.—National Republican.

No doubt every intelligent reader has noticed the utter lack of argument in the Machine press whenever anything of importance is to be disposed of. This was remarkably noticeable in the campaign in this state last year, and is equally noticeable in those of other states this year. We do not know for certain that it had solemnly resolved to argue no questions in politics or morals, until we saw it proclaimed in one of the boss sheets. They will henceforth rely upon mere assertion without proof or argument. We were in hopes that the leaders had become ashamed of the abusive and denunciatory character of the last campaign, and would not allow it to be practiced again, as there was certainly nothing gained by the monstrous falsehoods, vilification, and abuse that were encouraged and gloried in. It has been the Machine policy in this state for some time, however, to affect not to see or hear what they could not answer. Whenever an opponent shows up their tricks, their stupidity, unfairness or false statements, they at once assume the disguised air of the bloated toad, toss back their empty craniums, and mercifully treat it with silent contempt or obvious scorn. Nothing is more characteristic of the assinine nature and proclivities; and it is really amazing and interesting to witness the grotesque pomposity and assurance of the little fellows who adopt it to hide their trivial and satisfy their pride.

Our Wealth.

The facts and figures gathered by the census and by other means of a like nature will show this to be the wealthiest nation in the world. Counting the railroads, shipping, lands, live stock, investments, houses and furnishings, and all representatives of wealth, the grand total of wealth in the United States is put down at \$50,000,000,000 while that of Great Britain is nearly \$10,000,000,000. The wealth per inhabitant in this country is therefore practically \$1,000 per head. In Great Britain is a little above that. Notwithstanding the complaints that there are monopolists and that labor in this country is not given a show for itself, these same statistics say that, assuming 100 as the standard, 72 parts of the products of labor go to the laborer in this country, 56 parts in Great Britain and 41 parts in France, while capital gets 23 parts in this country, 21 parts in France. Here the government gets 5 parts while in France the government gets 23 parts. These figures are worth cutting out for reference when you hear somebody growling about our extravagant government or the oppression of labor.—Louisville Post.

Work of an Editor Pro Tem.

A sheet that recently commenced publication at Creaptown, in Aalegany county, contains in the last number the following:

NEW HAND AT THE RELOWS.

The proprietor of this paper, left here on last Saturday afternoon and has taken a trip to W. Va. on a visit, it is thought he has gone to get a — I think it is true, for this is the way he put on his quilt. When he was about to start, I have left me to run his paper this week, but this will be the last. And to mend the matter our Local Editor must have gone with him, as we have not heard from him this week, or may be he has gone to the wedding to take down items if so we may have a full paper next week, if he gets back before the railroad. Lovey runs over him.

I never went to Public School, but one quarter, in my life, but I made good use of it. I learned to read, and to write my own name, and add five and three together so as to make eight. But I never studied Grammar, or any other kind of books. So if you find any mistakes in this paper, you must look over them.

An inquisitive old gent poked his head in a printing office door and asked "Who is dead?" The man at the wheel answered, "Nobody that I have heard of." The old gent asked, "what is this craze doing on the day for?" The boss then went out and found that the devil had been the job office towel on the door-knob while he chased a lame pigeon up an alley.

Honest Politics.

It is customary now-a-days to bewail the corruption that has crept into the political methods of our country, and to unfavorably compare the politician of to-day with the politicians of years ago—with Clay, Webster, and Calhoun; with Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton, and the other bright particular stars of history. We say that the good that men do lives after them, while the evil is off interest with their bones, and dismiss the subject with a scoff and a sneer, but there is too much truth and justice in these cavillings, and the truth is mighty and will prevail.

Corruption does exist in the politics of to-day; fraud is used to combat fraud in our political methods, and lying expediency guides the framers of political platforms. Honesty is at a discount and where is the test of merit. This is all so. Now what is the cause, and where is the remedy? Slavish subserviency to "party" is the first, and this being so the remedy is easily indicated.

Party organization—the party "machine," as it is called—is honest, fair and legitimate. It is the harness that couples the whole team; the union of individuals in which there is strength. The party, has the right to mould the wishes of the individual, to shape his opinions to a certain extent, but never at any time, or any reason, to dictate any action repulsive to a man's better, higher nature whether founded on good morals or religion. When party carries the individual to the declaration that he "will vote for the Devil if nominated by his party," it is a wonder that politics are corrupt; that the standard of morality is so low among politicians. "My party, may she ever be right; but right or wrong, my party!" is the gospel of unreasoning people. Hereby is autocratic power given to the "machine" in every county, and every state, until its despotism becomes unbearable tyrannical. The individual then is asked to vote for any racial, with capacity enough for wire pulling to become the party's candidate. When the people arise in their might and declare against this sort of politics by voting against every dishonest man or measure of their party, the good work will have begun and a pure atmosphere envelope our political world.

How to Ventilate Rooms.

In discussing air draughts, which, according to a current maxim, are more fatal than bullets, the London Lancet says in concluding a lengthy article: "Fresh air from without may very easily be had without draught, and without risk of cold even to delicate persons, if a few simple rules be observed: The cold air of winter, of course, enters with greater force, and in greater proportional volume than the more equable summer air, into a warm room. The aperture of ingress must be correspondingly diminished. Air from a window is preferable to that from an opened inner door, no matter how roomy the house, from its more reliable purity. If the window be the inlet the fire place or it may be the door of a room in summer acting as an outlet, it may be opened from the top, the extent being regulated according to the outer temperature. There is then a direct inward current at the upper part which follows the roof of the room, thus mingling with any heated waste products which require to be removed, and an interrupted current at the middle, the previous line of junction of the upper and lower shades; both are broken and diffused by the blinds or curtains. Ventilation for this purpose should be turned upward. A window should never be made to ventilate by opening it from below, unless the open lower space be filled up in some way, and ventilation be carried on at the middle, where the shades join; otherwise draughts are unavoidable. The ventilating pane is a hardly less simple than an equally efficient and safe method with either of the other. Window ventilation is especially useful in bed rooms, and its efficiency or otherwise cannot fail to affect the vital powers of the occupant, who in his slumbers must trust to other energies than his own for the removal of those impurities and morbid germs which his every breath multiplies around him."

The Last Confederate Flag.

"Talk about my war record," said an Arkansas orator at a public meeting. "My war record is a part of the state's history. Why, gentlemen, I carried the last Confederate flag through this town." "Yes," replied a bystander, "for I was here at the time." "Thank you for your fortunate recollection," gratefully exclaimed the orator. "It is pleasant to know that there still lives some men who move aside envy and testify to the courage of their fellow beings. As I say, gentlemen, my war record is part of the state's history, for the gentlemen here will tell you that I carried the last Confederate flag through this town."

"That's a fact," said the man who had witnessed the performance. "He carried the last Confederate flag through this town, and he carried it so blameworthy you couldn't have told whether it was an Union jack or a small pox warning."—Arkansas Traveler.

Why the Minister Had a Thick Skin.

Rev. Dr. S—, who happens to possess a rather florid complexion, recently went into the shop of a barber—one of his parishioners—to be shaved. The barber was addicted to an occasional spree, after which his hand was apt to be somewhat untidy. In shaving the minister on the occasion referred to he made a slit and brought the blood to the surface in a considerable quantity. The minister turned to the man and brother and said in a tone of solemn severity: "You see, Jackson, what comes of taking too much 'devil' had been the job office towel on the door-knob while he chased a lame pigeon up an alley."

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1883.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Rev. Dr. Knickerbocker has been consecrated Bishop of Indiana.

Mrs. Langtry arrived at New York from Liverpool on Sunday last.

Hyman Bros., wholesale clothiers of New York, have failed for \$250,000.

The peanut crop throughout Virginia will be nearly an average yield.

The books of the Parnell fund in America will be closed November 20th.

Charles A. Coe, a New York merchant, dropped dead in his office a few days ago.

Joel Chandler Harris is said to have made \$3,000 from the sale of "Uncle Remus."

The anniversary of the discovery of America was celebrated in Madrid on Friday last.

Roger A. Pryor has arrived in London, where he will assist in the defence of O'Donnell.

Rev. Dr. Randolph will be consecrated Assistant Bishop of Virginia next Sunday.

The last case of yellow fever was discharged from the hospital at Pensacola on Saturday last.

James Drummond, colored, was killed at Warren, N. C., on Monday last, by Jesse Macon, white.

Mrs. Geo. C. Boniface, the well known actress, died Saturday at her residence in North Scituate, Mass.

John Irving and Jack Walsh, two noted burglars, killed each other in a saloon in New York on Tuesday.

Neil Moore, a Brooklyn boy aged 13, was sent to the House of Refuge a few days since as a habitual drunkard.

At Denver, Colorado, on Saturday last, Wm. Harrison shot and killed his 16-year old wife and then killed himself. Jealousy and a mother-in-law.

Mrs. Fanny Sprague, mother of Ex-Governor Wm. Sprague, died at Groton, Conn., Saturday night, aged nearly 84.

The Lyceum theatre at Chicago was burned on Saturday last. A man named Perry was burned in the building.

The prospectus of a new nihilist paper has appeared in St. Petersburg. It will be published in London or Geneva.

Edward G. Walker, a colored lawyer of Boston, has entered a libel suit against the Post of that city for defamation of character, laying his damages at \$10,000.

Mr. Blaine is said to get one dollar a copy for his "Twenty Years of Congress." His publishers say the advanced copies make an assured sale of 100,000 copies.

At Wilmington, Delaware, on last Wednesday, an illicit distiller of whisky named John Wood, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and be imprisoned for four years.

Joseph Conniff and Edward Bradley, two young men who were hiding from the police, were instantly killed while boarding a train at Scranton, Pa., on Saturday night last.

A young girl named Maria McCabe was sentenced at Hamilton, Ontario, on Wednesday, to be hanged December 18th for the murder of her infant child by drowning it in a cistern.

Letter from Point Caswell.

POINT CASWELL, Pender Co.,
October 17th, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—We have long felt an inclination to drop you a line or two from this beautiful and progressive little (I will not say village, for that term will not compass the advantages and blessings of this delectable little place—better say the Paradise of North Carolina, for if there is any one place more god-like in its beauty and general surroundings than Point Caswell in eastern North Carolina, we have not seen it, and would be willing to travel a hundred miles to see its superior. But you are now disposed to demand the reason of this pretty talk. Well, then, to our task. In the first place, the beautiful and majestic Black River, bearing on its bosom daily and hourly the produce and luxuries from the thousand homes of thrift and industry, demonstrating what manhood and industry can do the hope and joy of all, except the idler and the vagrant, who are always ready to criticize and disparage the brightest beams of sunlight, much less the results of human effort. Then there is the grand and charming old forest, supported in the background by the matchless little oaks, which never fail to come on in time to secure the bread and butter of the hardy yeoman. Then the citizens, who are so well known to the world that no tribute of the writer can in any wise enhance their position. Among them are the Paddisons—John whom they call Johnnie, is ever at his post, and can sell a bill of goods as pleasantly and satisfactorily as any man in twenty states; and Dick—every body knows Dick, except the deaf and blind; he is almost ubiquitous, and presides over the enterprise to the last link in the chain; ahead of everybody else in his place, with the Point Caswell and Clinton Railroad now on his back, he will make a success of it before the next twelve months are over. How can he fail? He is the same Dick Paddison who started the little steamer Mary Eleanor a few years since, and every-

body laughed, while he went onward, and is now the owner of the John Dawson steamer, and is engaged in some twenty other enterprises, every one of which is growing in importance and value at every stride. No such word as fail with him. Then there is L. Voller, with his mammoth store, bidding defiance to all financial storms, because he is founded upon a never-failing credit of twenty-five years. Then there is David Shearman, who has sprung to manhood in the shortest time and maintains his position with credit, and promises to be one of our wealthiest men in the near future, for all seems to turn to gold that he touches. Then there is A. J. P. Giddings, who as a mechanical genius is not surpassed by any one of the age. Then old Sheriff Black comes on, and though a widower, that most hopeless and abominable class of men on earth, yet he is making his mark in the world as a teacher and has a flourishing school at this place. Then John G. Parker is there, pressing his claims with credit as a merchant, and Lee Register's is the emporium as a music store, with a large stock of groceries and other goods common to such establishments; and last is R. Beverly Frazier, again at his post as a lawyer, and is actively engaged in his profession day and night. Then I should mention Capt. A. M. Colvin, on the steamer John Dawson; never out of place, and always ready to accommodate passengers, and especially the ladies.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOROTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor, little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's SOROTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently handed down an important decision, which, however, would have provoked much more comment a few years ago than it will now. It relates to those sections of the Civil Rights act of 1875 which were designed to secure equal accommodations and privileges for colored people in hotels, railway cars and places of amusement. The court holds that these sections are unconstitutional, and not corollaries of the 13th or 14th amendments; that the 13th amendment relates only to slavery and involuntary servitude, and not to the necessary incidents and consequences of these conditions, and that it has nothing to do with races and colors; that the 14th amendment does not give congress power to provide process of law for the protection of life, liberty and property in the states.

The Murderer.

With the Democratic press of western Missouri denouncing as "cowardly" and "half-brained" all Democrats who want Frank James convicted, it is not surprising to find that James himself a political rather than a criminal character. He has just been writing a letter to his brother-in-law, talking cheerfully of the probability of his being "out" one of these days, and saying: "The Radicals are howling like hounds on the track of a fox, but just let them cry, it will do them no good. Court convenes on the 8th of October, and my case is at the bottom of the docket, so we do not know when it can be reached. Say, old boy, are you going to give me that new saddle and lead me a horse to ride when I get out?" When Mr. James heard the news from Ohio he was no doubt most cheerful still. We are in favor of letting him out. As a representative of the Missouri Democrat, he is too valuable to be kept in a penitentiary.

The policy of delay seems to have been adopted both by China and France in peace negotiations regarding affairs in Tonquin. At last accounts neither Power was willing to make such concessions as the other would accept. So France has gone on strengthening her position in Annam; and while it is not apparent just what the Chinese authorities have been doing, it is safe to say they have not been inactive along their southern frontier. In playing at slow of this kind the Peking government has the advantage over that of Paris. Its subjects, outside of treaty ports, probably do not yet know that their country is threatened with invasion by a determined western power. The French people on the contrary, must be pretty well informed as to the situation in Tonquin by this time. The Chamber of Deputies meets soon again, and then the Ministry will be likely to learn that the French people is master in France and does not want a serious foreign war. If his Ministry goes down, M. Ferry will be likely to learn that he did not make peace with China when he had a chance to do so with honor.

The money of Tonquin is made of lead and very bad lead at that. The coins are thin disks struck on twice, and for a gold or silver piece the traveler receives more of them in exchange than he can carry away. A lady going shopping is followed by a coolie who carries her pomegranates and oranges under the load. Of course such a cumbersome medium hampers commerce, and one of the first things which the French hope to introduce is a silver currency.

The Hog's Deadly Work.

Prince Bismarck's contest with the American hog is beginning to tell upon his constitution. During his recent visit to Kissingen he was induced to allow himself to be weighed, when it was found that he weighed the scales at 202 pounds. A year ago he weighed 232 pounds; in 1880, 237 pounds; and in 1879, 247 pounds. This steady decline shows the awful wear and tear on the body if not on the mind of the great Chancellor. Why do not his friends and physicians prevail upon him to abandon the unequal struggle? Four years ago, when he ordered American sugar-cured ham and breakfast bacon off the table, he was almost as round as General Hancock or Mr. David Davis. Now he is reduced to a shadow of a little over two hundred pounds. Meanwhile, his great rival has grown fat and strong, and does not seem to feel the persecution at all. If Bismarck persists in his insane policy he will probably dwindle away to the attenuated dimensions of Mr. Tilden.

When the petty bosses and strikers a few years ago came howling and cavorting through this part of the state, telling the people most horrible stories of negro outrage and caucasian wrong, and calling upon the west to go to the assistance of the east, we like nearly everybody in this section, had our sympathies aroused, and we thought there was really some truth in the doleful tales those fellows told. But we have lived to learn that it was a base fabrication and machine trick, gotten up for selfish, political purposes, to induce the people to surrender their right of local self-government in order that a few men might increase their power and perpetuate their rule over the masses. This is the whole of it. The negroes have never laid claim to absolute control in the east, though their numbers might have enabled them to do so. The fact is, they have been moderate in their demands, and submissive and deferring to the white; and their country affairs were equally well, if not better, managed when they elected all their local officers.—*Saturday Examiner.*

Wife's Commandments.

1. Thou shalt have no other wife but me.
2. Thou shalt not take into thy house any brazen image of a servant girl, to bow down to her and swear her; for I am a jealous wife, visiting, &c.
3. Thou shalt not take the name of thy wife in vain.
4. Remember thy wife to keep her respectably.
5. Honor thy wife's father and mother.
6. Thou shalt not fret.
7. Thou shalt not find fault with thy dinner.
8. Thou shalt not chew tobacco.
9. Thou shalt not be behind thy neighbor.
10. Thou shalt not visit the rum tavern, thou shalt not covet the tavern keeper's rum, nor his brandy, nor his gin, nor his wine, nor anything that is behind the bar of a rum tavern.
11. Thou shalt not visit the billiard hall. Neither for worshipping in the dance, nor heaps of money that lie on the table.
12. The 12th commandment is, Thou shalt not stay out later than 9 o'clock at night.

The New Zealand Legislature has decided that the Kea must go. Kea being the name of a race of parrots whose fondness for muton has made them exceedingly disliked. They are said have acquired this expensive taste gradually, having formerly been content to peck at carcasses hung up in the markets. But in recent years they have developed sufficient audacity to attack the living sheep and thus invited official destruction.

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WILMINGTON MARKETS.

[October 11.]

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 200 casks at 37 1/2 cents.

ROBIN.—Market dull at \$1 10 for Strained and \$1 15 for Good Strained, with small sales as offered.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Sales reported of 1,200 bales on a basis of 10 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary	8 1-16	cts	3/4
Good Ordinary	9 1/2	"	"
Low Middling	10 1/2	"	"
Middling	11 1/2	"	"
Good Middling	12 1/2	"	"

[October 12.]

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm at 37 1/2 cents per gallon, buyers and sellers apart.

ROBIN.—Market dull at \$1 10 for Strained and \$1 15 for Good Strained, with small sales as offered.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market opened quiet, with sales reported later of 50 bales on a basis of 10 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary	8 1-16	cts	3/4
Good Ordinary	9 1/2	"	"
Low Middling	10 1/2	"	"
Middling	11 1/2	"	"
Good Middling	12 1/2	"	"

[October 13.]

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted dull at 37 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 100 casks at 36 1/2 cents.

ROBIN.—Market firm at \$1 10 for Strained and \$1 15 for Good Strained, with small sales as offered.

TAR.—Market firm at \$1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady, with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market dull, with sales reported during the afternoon of 50 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary	7 1/2	cts	3/4
Good Ordinary	8 1/2	"	"
Low Middling	9 1/2	"	"
Middling	10 1/2	"	"
Good Middling	11 1/2	"	"

[October 15.]

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 36 1/2 cents per gallon, but later a decline was experienced and 100 casks changed hands at 36 1/2 cents.

ROBIN.—Market firm at \$1 10 for Strained and \$1 15 for Good Strained, with small sales as offered.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady, with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported of 700 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary	7 1/2	cts	3/4
Good Ordinary	8 1/2	"	"
Low Middling	9 1/2	"	"
Middling	10 1/2	"	"
Good Middling	11 1/2	"	"

[October 16.]

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 36 1/2 cents per gallon, but later a decline was experienced and 100 casks changed hands at 36 1/2 cents.

ROBIN.—Market firm at \$1 10 for Strained and \$1 15 for Good Strained, with small sales as offered.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported of 500 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary	7 1/2	cts	3/4
Good Ordinary	8 1/2	"	"
Low Middling	9 1/2	"	"
Middling	10 1/2	"	"
Good Middling	11 1/2	"	"

[October 17.]

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened steady at 36 1/2 cents per gallon, with no sales to report.

ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$1 10 for Strained and \$1 15 for Good Strained, with small sales as offered.

TAR.—Market firm at \$1 70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady, with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market dull, with sales reported of 300 bales on a basis of 10 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary	7 1/2	cts	3/4
Good Ordinary	8 1/2	"	"
Low Middling	9 1/2	"	"
Middling	10 1/2	"	"
Good Middling	11 1/2	"	"

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